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No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 9TH, 1908

There are at last some signs that the public in England is beginning to recognise that the legislation which the Liberal Party thought fit to introduce with respect to Trade Unions has gone beyond the bounds which can be considered safe by even the most advanced upholders of the rights of the working man to protect himself by means of such combinations. At the time when the last act on the subject was passed, exempting Trade Unions from liability for damages resulting from what is euphemistically termed "peaceful picketing" during any strike grave doubt was felt by many—and especially by those who knew what "peaceful" picketing meant, whether the Legislature had not gone so far as practically to withdraw one special class from the operation of laws which applied to all others, and thus to perpetrate a piece of "class" legislation of a decidedly dangerous tendency. Very shortly after the act was passed, some forcible illustrations of what this moral persuasion amounted to came before the public; but very little notice was taken of them at the time. This was no doubt due to a reluctance on the part of all political parties to oppose the views of the labour party whose influence in respect to Elections has now become so serious that few leaders are disposed to incur opposition from this quarter unless absolutely compelled to do so. Incidents have however arisen which have made it apparent that if the right of striking is to be recognised, it is essential that it should be at least restrained within certain definite limits. The threats of strikes upon some of the railways at home, and the more recent

trouble brought about in India by the Telegraph Employees have caused men to reflect still more upon the enormous power which may be put into action by the leaders of strikes, and to question whether some principle cannot be arrived at which will preserve to working men a right to resort to the time honoured plan of combining to refuse further work unless higher wages are paid, but at the same time prevent this very strong power being abused by unscrupulous or uncompromising persons. It is not easy to declare what this principle should be so far as the working men are themselves concerned; it is open to question how far the majority are justified in coercing the minority in cases where a certain number are willing to work but are prevented from doing so by the power of the Union. There can hardly be a question that at times considerable injustice has been done to individuals in this respect—but on the whole, the feeling has been that this is a matter which purely affects the men themselves, and that it may consequently be left with safety to them to settle it upon a fair and common sense basis. With a few notable exceptions, this seems to have been the case, and on the whole the Unions have not apparently been unduly oppressive to the working men themselves though there is practically little to prevent the powers which they exercise being at times pressed to extreme lengths. Upon this point, it will always be difficult to obtain anything like accurate information, as grave pressure can, of course, be easily brought to bear upon any workmen who may venture to complain outside of the working of a Union, though they may have joined it only with reluctance or even under persuasion amounting in reality to compulsion.

Upon one point, however, there is a unanimity of opinion, which it is to be hoped will, in one form or another take practical shape. Whatever rights of combination working men may have with a view to improving their position, these rights must not be exercised in a manner that will cause public danger. It may be remembered that this principle was absolutely asserted many years ago when a strike of gas-works employees was threatened in London—and when a certain number of those who were promoting the strike were brought up before the criminal courts, and were found guilty of acting illegally in combining in a manner which threatened the public safety. The justice of this view has never been questioned, though similar action has not again been taken in any strike that has since occurred. It is of course, a principle of a very far-reaching character, and naturally the authorities are loath to act upon it unless the public exigencies make it absolutely necessary to do so. The great difficulty is to define what is a public danger, and to differentiate a case purely of that character from others in which the public may be much inconvenienced, but in which it cannot be fairly urged that public order is sufficiently infringed to justify interference by the authorities—as for instance a cab strike, or a coal-carriers' strike. On the other hand there are certain services among which those of railways and telegraphs may be classed, where a sudden stoppage of work on the part of the employees must cause great public injury; and in such cases, it is clear some limit should be put upon the power of "striking." It may be said that a combination of the kind is only what people in other trades have a right to, and that persons in the employ of railways or telegraphic departments should not be deprived of it; but this is not an answer to the real issue. The remedy that is sought in such a case is so manifestly disproportionate to the wrong it is designed to put right, that no reasonable person can consider it justifiable—and if the right of striking in a reasonable manner for legitimate object is liberally recognised as a necessary concession to working men, it will be no hardship that some definite limit should be put upon the exercise of so strong a power; and the least limit that can be put is that it shall not be made the means of injuring or endangering the public at large.

At the Magistracy a coolie was remanded on a charge of stealing a cheque value \$90 the property of Mrs. Drummond, Kowloon.

The King of Italy has made Mr. G. D. Musso, advocate, of Shanghai, a Chevalier of the Crown, in recognition of his services as assessor at the Mixed Court.

The continuous rain yesterday spoiled the Whit Monday holiday and most of the excursions arranged for the day were abandoned, as well as the Civil Service Club Sports.

The s.s. "Arabis" arrived at Hongkong on Sunday badly damaged. One of the propeller blades had broken when about 100 miles from Moji. The vessel was stopped and the damage repaired but later the shaft was found to be also damaged so much so that it was with great difficulty the vessel reached Hongkong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".]

Sir,—In my letter on this subject which you were good enough to insert in your issue of 1st June I submitted that probably the best way to solve the financial difficulty caused by the decision of the Imperial Authorities to close the local opium "dens" would be to forward a Memorial to the Secretary of State setting forth our inability to continue to contribute upwards of a million dollars per annum as military contribution.

The Imperial Authorities do not seem to have contemplated the issue of arbitrary orders, ordaining that the opium dens should be closed immediately. That difficulties have to be faced in giving effect to the anti-opium policy of the Government is well known at Home and it seems to me that, at all events, of the main objects in view in despatching the telegram to His Excellency the Governor on the 4th ultimo was, by giving as much warning as possible, to reduce the difficulties and so pave the way for the closing of the dens as quickly as was locally expedient.

The road is clearly open to us to memorialise the Secretary of State, who would, I should say, be likely to graciously receive a carefully drawn appeal, clearly setting forth our financial status, and our inability to continue to contribute upwards of a million dollars a year to the Imperial Treasury.

May I again suggest that much good, and assuredly no harm would result from a public meeting being held as soon as possible with a view to the appointment of a Committee representative of every section of our large cosmopolitan community which should be entrusted with the task of preparing—as they may deem expedient—a Memorial to be submitted to the Secretary of State through the good offices of His Excellency the Governor.

All that is now requisite is that the master should be put before the Imperial Authorities in a proper manner, and, if a better way of doing so can be devised than the *modus operandi* I have ventured to place before your readers, I take this opportunity to assure you that the promoters of it will find in me a very staunch supporter, for I realise the necessity for action and am quite willing that my scheme be shelved if such a movement makes for the welfare of the majority of my fellow-citizens.

Surely, Sir, as you suggested in your leading article on the 1st instant, the reformers at Home would "probably appreciate an opportunity of proving their good faith" and should at all events, "be given the chance."

What is worth having is worth asking for; if we don't ask how we expect to receive the measure of consideration which is clearly due to us in this connection? Yours faithfully,

G. A. WA KINS.

Hongkong, 8th June 1908.

PARLIAMENTARY EXTRACTS.

THE OFFICE OF CROWN AGENTS.

Mr. Hay (Shoreditch, Hoxton) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he could now state the names of the persons who would constitute the committee to inquire into the organization of the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; whether he would undertake that some experienced commercial men would be placed upon the committee; and whether he would undertake that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the terms of reference to the committee before the terms of reference were finally settled.

Colonel Seely.—The composition of the committee is as follows:—The Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir Ralph Moor (formerly High Commissioner for Southern Nigeria), H. J. Gibson, Esq. (Assistant Comptroller and Auditor-General), Bowland Bailey, Esq. (Comptroller of Stationery Office), Stanley M. Leathes, Esq. (Second Civil Service Commissioner), D. Alexander Harris, Esq. (a Principal Clerk in the Colonial Office), and my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested me to act as chairman. The terms of reference are fixed and are as follows:—"To report upon the best method of selecting the clerical and technical staff for the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and particularly to consider the conditions of tenure, the scale of payment of salaries and pensions, and how far arrangements in that office are in accord, or can be brought into harmony, with the principles governing the Civil Service." My noble friend authorizes me to say that he will favourably consider the propriety of adding to the committee a gentleman with special commercial experience.

Mr. Rees (Montgomery Boroughs).—Will the position of the Crown Agents be intermediary between the Colonial Office and the commercial world within the terms of reference?

Colonel Seely.—This is a matter to be decided by the Commission when they meet.

Mr. Rees.—Are the terms of reference confined to minor members of the clerical staff?

Colonel Seely.—No, Sir, not at all. It my hon. friend will read the terms of reference as to the conditions of tenure he will see that that is not to be made the means of injuring or endangering the public at large.

A tragedy, rather than a romance, we would call "Sally Bishop," E. Temple Thurston's new novel, published by Geo. Bell and Sons, of London. It is a sad story of the powerful and realistic order that the moralists object to, but in right hands it will be appreciated. The heroine is a workgirl in London whose passion for a man who will not marry her gives her some years of happiness after squalour, and then leads to the utmost misery and a tragic sequel. Dangerous as the theme is, and especially as all the circumstances are revealed, the author has achieved a decent manner of description that saves the book from the risks it runs, and makes it in reality an argument that should be effective against the recklessness of a certain class of reformers. The parson's adventure with the communion wine is a truly remarkable story, and the type of Christianity by his widow at a later period is a masterly illustration that was much needed. Sally's friend "Janet" is a fine character, and Trall's final disillusion and discovery at the end is artistically led up to. It is an awkward theme thoroughly well handled, and at the same time a story of absorbing interest.

At the Magistracy a coolie was remanded on a charge of stealing a cheque value \$90 the property of Mrs. Drummond, Kowloon.

The King of Italy has made Mr. G. D. Musso, advocate, of Shanghai, a Chevalier of the Crown, in recognition of his services as assessor at the Mixed Court.

The continuous rain yesterday spoiled the Whit Monday holiday and most of the excursions arranged for the day were abandoned, as well as the Civil Service Club Sports.

The s.s. "Arabis" arrived at Hongkong on Sunday badly damaged. One of the propeller blades had broken when about 100 miles from Moji. The vessel was stopped and the damage repaired but later the shaft was found to be also damaged so much so that it was with great difficulty the vessel reached Hongkong.

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The s.s. "Arabis" arrived at Hongkong on Sunday badly damaged. One of the propeller blades had broken when about 100 miles from Moji. The vessel was stopped

THE CHINESE ABROAD.

THEIR TREATMENT IN SAMOA.

It was reported to the Chinese Government some time ago that the coolies who had emigrated from the Empress Dowager's dominions to Samoa, under contract to the island planters had been treated in direct violation of the terms of the agreement under which the laborers were allowed to leave their native shores. Mr. Thomas Ling, Mandarin, appointed special commissioner for emigrants, was deputed by the Peking Government to proceed to Samoa to make inquiries as to the reasons for the complaints. An Australian paper says Mr. Ling arrived by the Manlins from New Zealand, and was met at the wharf by a number of Chinese citizens, headed by Mr. Sun Johnson, of the "Chinese Herald." The envoy was subsequently seen by a representative of "The Daily Telegraph," and he expressed his delight at the trip generally, and the manner in which he had been received by the Governor and other authorities at Samoa. On his return visit to New Zealand, Mr. Ling was given a dinner by the Chinese merchants of Auckland.

Mr. Ling was particularly careful to make it clear that the whole trouble was over the wages question. The coolies were engaged for three years at a certain rate per month, the amount being fixed in dollars, which did not distinguish between the American coin (value 4/2) and the Mexican coin (value 1/10). The coolies, with that astuteness which is peculiar to the Asiatic race, held out for the coin that would yield them the most on exchange. And such was the cause of the worry. In view of these circumstances, Mr. Ling is satisfied that the whole affair will be amicably settled, as the Governor (Dr. Eric Schatz), one of the fairest of men, will employ the best measures to put matters on an even keel.

Mr. Ling is of opinion that Samoa is a good place for his countrymen, and he added, with a significant smile, "as far as climatic conditions are concerned." The Chinese population of Samoa is at present 1500, and of these the majority have agreed to work for the German syndicate for another term. There are nearly 400 who do not see their way clear to bind themselves to their Tectonic masters for another term, and the German agent in Hongkong hopes to recruit a sufficient number to fill the gap.

Generalities then engaged Mr. Ling's attention. He anticipated a great future for the trade of China. As to the country shaking off the slumber with which it had been enthralled, Mr. Ling smilingly, yet significantly, said, "We are mobilizing. We are not the people we were, and we are determined upon preparing ourselves for the defense of our country."

Mr. Ling will make an extended report when he reaches Hongkong.

During the evening the Chinese Envoy was called upon by Mr. Tong Chai Chib (editor of the "Tung War Times") and Mr. Thomas J. Law.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALIA, ASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

The accounts for the past half year show that the gross receipts amounted during the period to £304,416, against £296,393 for the corresponding period. The working expenses, including £8,089 for maintenance of cables, absorbed £164,203, against £139,549 for the corresponding period of 1906, leaving a balance of £130,212. From this is deducted £19,770 for income tax payable in England, interest on Mortgage Debenture Stock, and other extraordinary expenditure, leaving as the net profit of the half year £130,442. After adding 274,947 brought forward from the previous half year there is an available balance of £205,389. One quarterly interim dividend of 11 per cent. has been paid for the half year, and it is now proposed to distribute another of like amount on the 1st inst., making with the interim dividends paid for the first half year a total dividend of 5 per cent. It is also proposed to pay a bonus of 4s. per share, or 2 per cent., making a total distribution of 7 per cent. for the year 1907. The sum of £50,000 has been transferred to the general reserve fund, and the balance of £20,389 carried forward. Several partial renewals of the company's cables have been effected during the half year, and the cost, amounting to £28,842, has been charged against the general reserve fund.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS ON THE BASIS OF EXISTING TAXATION.	
Customs	£32,600,000
Excise	35,500,000
Death Duties	19,500,000
Stamps	8,100,000
Land Tax	700,000
House Duty	1,900,000
Property and Income— Tax	33,000,000
Post Office	18,250,000
Telegraphs	4,520,000
Crown Lands	530,000
Suez Canal Shares	1,170,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000
	£157,770,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
Consolidated Fund	£24,935,000
Rents	111,934,000
Supply Services	£152,869,000
Estimated Surplus	£4,901,000

PROPOSED DESTINATION OF SURPLUS.	
Taxes remitted	
Remission of Sugar Duty	£23,400,000
Reduction on Mar- ine Insur- ance Poli- cies (one quarter)	20,000
	£3,120,000
New charges— Old-Age Pen- sions (one quarter)	1,200,000
Local Author- ties	40,000
	1,240,000
Final Surplus for 1908-9	£241,000

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The chief features of Mr. Asquith's scheme are—

(1) Income limit, 25s. per annum; married couples living together, 23s. per annum.

(2) Age limit, 70 years.

(3) Amount of pension, 21s. per annum; married couples living together, 20s. per head.

(4) Forfeiture, or suspension, of pension in case of misconduct.

(5) No "sliding scale"; 5s. a week for every body who satisfies the conditions.

(6) Aliens, criminals, lunatics, and paupers are disqualified.

(7) To be worked through (c) the Post Office.

(8) Local pension authority (to be constituted), and (c) a pension officer, acting under the Excise.

(9) est. £6,000,000 for an estimated number of 500,000.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

An interesting little pamphlet has reached us containing four speeches by Viscount Kansko, M.P., on the Grand Exhibition of 1912, of which he is Director-General. Some extracts of one speech were republished by us at the time of its delivery. But the whole four are worth reading in their entirety; not only because the Exhibition bids fair to become a landmark in Far Eastern trade, but for the light that they throw upon the attitude of the Japanese nation at a crucial moment in its history and as a reply to those clairvoyants who are inclined to cry, in the manner of Gambetta's phrase, *La Japon va à l'Exposition*. It is clear that, in spite of the expelling stagnation of all business in Japan, and the treacherous condition of her national finances, which has brought Government and business men into open conflict, the Japanese will strain every nerve to ensure the success of their Exhibition. More than four years before the Exhibition is to begin, we find, not only that its main lines are clearly mapped out and a plan of the grounds drawn up, but that the very date of opening, April 8, 1912, has been fixed. It is evident that the exhibition attempts to strike a compromise. It is to be international in everything but name. Invitations have been sent to all countries to compete and encouraging replies have been received from Great Britain, France, Canada, New Zealand, Germany and Mexico. But the epithet "international" is being kept in the background. As Viscount Kansko plausibly says, Japan is not in a condition yet to assume the gigantic responsibility of extending indiscriminate invitations in the manner of London, Paris or St. Louis. Neither her railways, hotels, streets nor sanitary system would permit such a course. It may well be supposed that the Japanese will be severely disappointed if foreigners should take this restriction too seriously. But the motto for 1912 is to be business, and not a picnic party.

It is on this aspect of business from the international point of view that Viscount Kansko lays particular stress. We mean to profit by our Exhibition, is the provoking note of his speech, but we believe that you who care to join us may profit at least as much; and the readiness with which Canada and New Zealand, both of them young countries with resources which they are keen to develop, have responded to the Japanese invitation is evidence that others share Viscount Kansko's faith. He draws attention to the general opinion that the centre of the world's trade is shifting steadily to the Pacific; and points to the opportunity thus afforded to Western merchants to study the tastes and needs of the peoples of all Asia, which is fast becoming the world's market. "Moreover," he adds, shrewdly, "many of our Asiatic products, heretofore hidden, may be brought to the notice of keen Western business eyes." Then comes the bold stroke, Viscount Kansko appealing to Westerners to bring their new machines and inventions to Japan and "to show up how to change from home industry to the factory system." It is an obvious relator that by so doing the Westerners would merely be putting precious time to waste.

Mr. T. C. Taylor (Lancaster, S.E., Radcliffe), who seconded, said he had lately visited China, practically for the purpose of studying this question, and he had come to the conclusion that all the best elements in China were resolved to put an end to this traffic. It was not merely an edict of the Government, but opium reform had in all the elements of a great national movement, and he could recite by the score stories of the scenes of enthusiasm among those who were devoted to the suppression of the habit. In Shanghai, which was an international settlement, he regretted to say that the municipality had not done all that they ought to have done to close the opium dens at a more rapid rate, while in Hongkong, a British settlement, the story was "nothing attempted, nothing done." He was glad to know there was a strong anti-opium movement in Singapore, and he hoped that the report of a commission on the subject would soon be published. Japan had stamply penalized the use and sale of opium, but even Japan had yielded to the temptation to make revenue from opium in Formosa and Korea. How could we reprobate our allies when we allowed the yellow peril, gold, to infect our own possessions? (Hear, hear.) China would become one of the great nations of the world, and was in our interest that a reformed China should look on a time when our Government, against the will of the Chinese people, provided the means for their indulgence on this debasing vice? (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Seely (Liverpool, Abercromby) said it would be convenient if he replied at once on the colonial aspect of the case, partly because the Colonial Office had been declared to be the principal offender, and partly because his right hon. friend would deal with the question generally later. It was with some anxiety that he addressed the House for the first time from the table, but his task was easier than it might have been, because in this matter, as he hoped might be the case, to a greater and greater degree in all colonial matters, there was no question of party politics being committed to the view that we must do what we could to abate what was a real evil. (Cheers.)

The Government were prepared to accept the motion, and they were prepared to accept it because they considered the time had come to take a decisive step forward. (Cheers.) That being their position the issue was slightly altered. Instead of having to defend themselves on the ground of laxity, they had to defend the action they proposed to take. The House would remember that Lord Morley, a year ago said that whatever our attempts to deal with this question might give us or fail to give us, we must not fail behind Japan or India, both of which countries had taken decisive steps in the matter; and Mr. Churchill stated that Lord Elgin watched every opportunity to bring the regulation of our colonies and dependencies more into harmony with the overwhelming opinion of the House and with our plain duty as a civilizing power. The Government, therefore, were bound to act on their declarations. (Cheers.) He would recall to the House some striking facts about Japan and China. Article 159 of the Japanese law laid it down that any one manufacturing, having for sale, or growing opium in any form should be punished with penal servitude not exceeding seven years; and further, any person eating or smoking opium should be punished with penal servitude not exceeding three years. (Cheers.) That was dealing with opium with a vengeance. If Japan had found it necessary to make such a law it was conclusive proof that opium smoking and eating were, in the long run, well nigh fatal to the well-being of a race. Therefore it became the duty of the Government to take such steps as might be possible, not only to give an example and assistance to China in the task she had set before herself, but also—and this was the point on which the Colonial Office had been, to a certain extent, rightly, censured that night—to save our own fellow-subjects from the evils of the drug. They had evidence from all sources in the Colonial Office showing that whatever the evil results of indulgence in the drug might be to the Chinese, they were far worse in the case of other brown races.

Three places were mentioned in the resolution before the House—the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Hongkong, and Ceylon. With regard to the Straits Settlements, a Commission had been appointed, which was still actively engaged in its labours, though it had nearly completed them. The report was expected early in the autumn. He agreed that that report should be expedited, and everything would be done that could be done to expedite it; but in that report the Government proposed to take action. (Hear, hear.) Of course his hon. friend might say that the Government had proposed

HOW IT HAPPENED.

THE OPIUM ORDER.

Following is a full report of the Parliamentary discussion connected with the closing of opium dens in Hongkong and elsewhere. Mr. W. Johnson (Warwickshire, Nuneaton) rose to call attention to the opium dens in the East, and to move:—"That this House, having regard to its resolution unanimously adopted on May 30, 1906, that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, welcomes the action of His Majesty's Government in diminishing the sale of opium for export, and thus responding to the action of the Chinese Government in their arrangements for the suppression of the consumption of the drug in that empire; and this House also urges his Majesty's Government to take steps to bring to a speedy close the system of licensing opium dens now prevailing in some of our Crown Colonies, more particularly Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon." He said that it was agreed both nationally, and internationally, that this traffic must be put an end to. It was a question between money and righteousness. (Hear, hear.) The House of Commons, the leaders of the Churches, and the whole country were behind the movement which he represented. There were difficulties in the way, but the Government must overcome them and put the righteousness of the cause before money. Since the resolution on this subject passed the House in 1906 much had been done, but much more might have been done. China had been closing, and had done something on her own behalf, but the progress was too slow. There was ample evidence now that China was sincere in this matter.

It was reported from Peking in May of last year that the last of the opium dens in Peking was closed. In the month following all the opium dens in the native quarter of Shanghai were closed, but on the other hand in the British and American concessionary quarters the municipal council declined to do more than to discontinue the grant of annual licences, and it was not till March 20 of this year that they proposed to close one-fourth of the dens on July 31, and the other three-fourths within two years. He thought that proved that the Chinese were more sincere than we were ourselves. In the self-governing Colonies the traffic in opium was forbidden altogether, but in the Crown Colonies things were different, while in the Straits Settlements there had only been a committee of inquiry appointed. The Americans, on the other hand, had closed all the opium dens in the Philippine Islands, and he advised the Colonial and Foreign Offices to imitate their example and endeavour not to reduce but to put an end to the use of opium.

Mr. T. C. Taylor (Lancaster, S.E., Radcliffe), who seconded, said he had lately visited China, practically for the purpose of studying this question, and he had come to the conclusion that all the best elements in China were resolved to put an end to this traffic. It was not merely an edict of the Government, but opium reform had in all the elements of a great national movement, and he could recite by the score stories of the scenes of enthusiasm among those who were devoted to the suppression of the habit. In Shanghai, which was an international settlement, he regretted to say that the municipality had not done all that they ought to have done to close the opium dens at a more rapid rate, while in Hongkong, a British settlement, the story was "nothing attempted, nothing done." He was glad to know there was a strong anti-opium movement in Singapore, and he hoped that the report of a commission on the subject would soon be published. Japan had stamply penalized the use and sale of opium, but even Japan had yielded to the temptation to make revenue from opium in Formosa and Korea. How could we reprobate our allies when we allowed the yellow peril, gold, to infect our own possessions? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lyttelton (St. George's Hanover-square) sincerely congratulated the new Under-Secretary on his occupancy of the distinguished post which he now held. Though they had had many controversies in the past, he could say in Carlyle's words, "We walked westward, arguing copiously, except in opinion not differing."

The hon. gentleman had furnished evidence of a conclusive character that the Chinese themselves were quite genuine in their desire to extricate this particular form of vice, and, therefore, it became quite impossible that we, who prided ourselves upon a higher civilization, could fall behind that Government in what they did.

Everything that was reasonable had been done by the Government both in Ceylon and in Hongkong, and he did not feel disposed to press the Government further in regard to those two colonies. (Ministerial cheers.) He congratulated the Government upon having taken a step which seemed to be entirely reasonable in the circumstances. (Cheers.)

The Government were prepared to accept the motion, and they were prepared to accept it because they considered the time had come to take a decisive step forward. (Cheers.) That being their position the issue was slightly altered. Instead of having to defend themselves on the ground of laxity, they had to defend the action they proposed to take. The House would remember that Lord Morley, a year ago said that whatever our attempts to deal with this question might give us or fail to give us, we must not fail behind Japan or India, both of which countries had taken decisive steps in the matter; and Mr. Churchill stated that Lord Elgin watched every opportunity to bring the regulation of our colonies and dependencies more into harmony with the overwhelming opinion of the House and with our plain duty as a civilizing power. The Government, therefore, were bound to act on their declarations. (Cheers.) He would recall to the House some striking facts about Japan and China. Article 159 of the Japanese law laid it down that any one manufacturing, having for sale, or growing opium in any form should be punished with penal servitude not exceeding seven years; and further, any person eating or smoking opium should be punished with penal servitude not exceeding three years. (Cheers.) That was dealing with opium with a vengeance. If Japan had found it necessary to make such a law it was conclusive proof that opium smoking and eating were, in the long run, well nigh fatal to the well-being of a race. Therefore it became the duty of the Government to take such steps as might be possible, not only to give an example and assistance to China in the task she had set before herself, but also—and this was the point on which the Colonial Office had been, to a certain extent, rightly, censured that night—to save our own fellow-subjects from the evils of the drug. They had evidence from all sources in the Colonial Office showing that whatever the evil results of indulgence in the drug might be to the Chinese, they were far worse in the case of other brown races.

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to take action very often, but nothing had followed; but he had every reason to believe that definite action would follow this report. (Hear, hear.) It was, of course, difficult to act rapidly in the case of the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements, for in the latter case one half of the revenue was derived from the monopoly. His hon. friend had urged the Government to reflect that morals were more important than money; but when it was a case of our own morals and other people's money that made all the difference. He hoped his hon. friend would agree that they could not do all at once, and, although he was able to say that it was intended to take action, he hoped his hon. friend would not be disappointed if it was not, sudden action in view of the difficulty in arranging the revenue. In the Federated Malay States the matter was not quite so difficult, for the amount raised there from one-fifth to one-ninth of the revenue, and there they hoped the process might be quicker. In any case, he could promise that action would be taken which would lead with certainty in the direction of the ultimate extinction of the use of opium. (Hear, hear.)

On Monday, the Government telegraphed to the Governor of Hongkong:—"It is His Majesty's Government have decided that steps must be taken to close opium dens in Hongkong, as they recognize that it is essential in dealing with the opium question in Hongkong that we must act up to the standard set by the Chinese Government." (Cheers.) This was a decisive action. Of course, there would be difficulties owing to the revenue derived from opium and to vested interests, but they would be dealt with. That telegram stood, and his hon. friend might rest assured that the Government would not recede from the expression contained in the latter part of the telegram, that besides abolishing the opium dens as

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codam, A.E.C., 6th Rd., Liebig's, P.O. Box 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POSITION WANTED.

LADY by birth, tall, good appearance, aged 30, first-class Continental Education, having held positions as Teacher, Social Companion, Chaperone, &c., WANTS similar POST in China or Japan; fluent French, German, Portuguese, excellent Drawing, Painting, Photography. Highest of references. M. Mrs. T. E. E., 10, Alderney St., Belgrave, London, England.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex ss. "Tour" from Havre ex ss. "Douro," from Bordeaux ex ss. "Frederic Morel" and "Verbeekens" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 15th June, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th June, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 15th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. NALIN,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1908.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

A Big Ship.

"Pay, Pay, Pay."

Bread in the Bone.

The Real Issue.

The Powers in the Pacific.

Correspondence.

English Meadows.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.

Supreme Court.

Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

The Opium Question.

Barking Nuisance.

The Imperial Government and the Colony's Revenues.

Chinese or British Ships.

Hongkong-Singapore Quarantine Regulation.

Tientsin.

Retirement of Consul-General Mansfield.

Companies.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Watkins Limited.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

Arrival of the "Kajura."

Japanese Tugline Steamer.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Limited, Shanghai.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each or \$12 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong 9th June, 1908.

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for Public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF THE MACAO, the adjudication by PUBLIC AUCTION, will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL SANATORIUM for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st July, 1911, to the end of June, 1914. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—

1. Persons desirous of bidding must present with the Proveior of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the sum of \$250 as a pledge of the bona fides of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the Lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be sealed covers, addressed to the Proveior, must be delivered to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent in CASH of ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like sum of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the Lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.

The Clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by intending tenders.

ANTONIO MARIA INNOCENCIO
MAHEE,
Secretary to the Board of Directors,
Santa Casa da Misericordia,
Dated at Macao,

Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, 8th May, 1908.

INTIMATIONS



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of JOHN HERBERT DISTAN JOHNSON late Chief Steward on board the ss. "SIBERIA," deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 53 of the Probated Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting to the 2nd day of July, 1908, for sending in Claims against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1908.

ARATHON SETH,
Official Administrator.
342

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. W. G. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

HENRY W. SLADE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 589 for Ten Shares, numbered 2361 to 23650, standing in the Register in the name of Goh Hock Tee, having been declared LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 15th August, 1908, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. B. ROUSE,
for the Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

WILL NOT REMOVE.

BY courtesy of the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL, we will REMAIN HERE.

NOW SHOWING:
NEW SUMMER GOODS,

All Varied, Most Reasonable Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALL & CO.,
25, Queen's Road Central,
Under Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlers. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

660

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

3,000 all different for \$95

2,000 do. \$35

1,500 do. \$25

1,000 do. \$10

ARTISTIC POSTCARDS, MECHANICAL ANIMALS.

STAMP, POSTCARD AND BIRTHDAY ALBUMS.

And all Other Philatelic Goods.

GRACA & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1908.

645

STORAGE,
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT

No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable

for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36

on PEIYA EAST. Approximate AREA

13,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908.

924

NOW READY.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mail to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 20 Cents

On Paper ... 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

923

TO LET.

N.O. 25, CONDUIT ROAD (Clifton

Gardens), Furnished, for 4 to 6 months.

Arrangements can be made for longer lease.

Apply to— HARALD BROERSEN,

Chairman of THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD., King's Buildings.

Hongkong 8th June, 1908.

941

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. FUNCHARD, LOWTHORPE & CO., to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 10th June, 1908, at H. M.'S NAVAL YARD, EXTENSION, commencing at 11 A.M.

A Large Quantity of SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT, EOD IRON, &c.; Also

THE WHOLE of THEIR OFFICE FURNITURE, Comprising:—WRITING TABLES, DRAWING BOARDS, COPYING PRESS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUNTERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPH, 3 MILNER'S IRON SAFFES; And

The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD" and 2 LIGHTERS.

N.B.—Special attention is called to the MILNER'S "Safes" mentioned above, as being in excellent condition, they were imported new and have been in use for only a few years.

On View from This Date.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

897

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received Instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

the 10th June, 1908, at 12 o'clock NOON,

at their AUCTION ROOM, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Central, (Corner of Io Nan Street),

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"DORTMUND."

Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. 928

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 13th inst. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. 5

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS; LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 9.30 P.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. 934

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any whatever.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. 937

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. 4

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1908

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 383

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905 £17,537,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL, 1,687,500 0.1. FUND FUNDS, 3,836,720 18 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 23

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

HOW IT HAPPENED.

(Continued from page 5.)

allow themselves to be forced by well-meaning but impractical people to go faster than they thought it wise to go.

Sir H. Cotton pointed out that the argument that it would be difficult to compensate the Indian cultivators of the poppy produced upon a serious fallacy, because the Indian cultivators frequently protested against this cultivation. They would rather be free to cultivate what they liked, because the cultivation of other crops would be more profitable to them.

Sir J. Kenaway (Devon, Holton) expressed his lively satisfaction at the progress made in this question by this evening's debate and at the active steps taken by the Government.

Mr. Bennett (Oxfordshire, Woodstock) said that among the many Oriental students at Oxford he had never met one who was not in deadly earnest in this matter. The only hostility arose from officials and traders. The suggestion that the moral responsibility of this country depended on the attitude of China would not hold water. He congratulated the Government on what was the most hopeful outlook that had ever been presented on this question. He had, over that a more painful shock than when he heard Mr. Morley say that nothing could be done because of the revenue difficulty. The White Paper stated the official mind in India as being opposed to any increase in the rate of import duty levied on the imports of opium in China—While India levied a tax for her own revenue purposes, he yet desired the right of another country to levy a duty for a moral purpose. The revenue difficulty was, no doubt, a serious one in India, but many hon. members thought that the military expenditure might be lessened in order to secure the £2,000,000 needed to clear our conscience of this abominable curse.

Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Barwick)—I should like cordially to endorse the remarks made by my hon. friend the seconder of this resolution when he gave to the House of Commons the credit for the progress which has been made in this question owing to the fine it took in the debate two years ago and on other occasions in recent years. I think that he is justified in claiming for opinion by the British House of Commons a real effect in making progress in the opium question in China. But though I am prepared to guardedly follow the line he and other speakers have taken during the debate, I doubt if I shall satisfy the hon. gentleman who has just sat down, and I cannot agree with the criticism he passed on the language used by my noble friend the Secretary of State for India two years ago, which, I think, are not justified. It is true that the promise made by my noble friend two years ago was regarded, but it was followed by a large measure of fulfilment (hear, hear); the words were careful, but performance has been up to the level of the words. (Hear, hear.) If the language was cautious, it was because, as every one who has followed the public career of my noble friend will appreciate, he is exceedingly wary in raising expectations that he may think not easy of fulfilment. It is true he pointed out difficulties, and it is good ignoring difficulties. It is part of the duty of a Minister to point out difficulties that cannot be ignored and which sooner or later, whether they are ignored or not, will have to be encountered. He has to point out the difficulties, and if he does not, no one else will do, and the House will not have full information. My noble friend did point out the difficulties, but it is a wrong construction to place upon his speech to say that he pointed out the difficulties in order to plead them as excuses for not doing anything at all. Clearly that was not his object.

Mr. Bennett said that was not his intention.

Sir E. Grey.—I think I shall be in the recollection of the House in saying that the hon. gentleman referred to the fact that the Secretary of State for India quoted official opinion in India, and he criticized the speech as giving too much importance to official opinion. My noble friend stated the difficulties of the case that the House might be aware of them, but, as his action has shown (and the Under-Secretary for India can bear me out), there has been no intention on the part of the Secretary of State, of the India Office, or of officials to plead difficulties as excuses for not doing anything. At a matter of fact, the policy of the Indian Government has been to convince the Chinese Government that they are in earnest in this matter by proceeding with large instalments of reductions in exports. Now, I go to one or two questions with which the Foreign Office is especially concerned. The hon. member who introduced the subject did not, I think, quite understand the position of the Foreign Office when he criticized the action of the Shanghai municipality, nor did he give the credit deserved to the British members for the abolition of opium dens in the purely British settlement. In the second place, it is not possible for me to control the action that may be taken by the British settlement. They have considerable freedom of action. Even the Local Government Board at home cannot dictate to municipalities like Glasgow and Birmingham or other great towns, in the conduct of their own affairs; and my position towards British municipalities is the best it is even more vague and undefined than it is of the Local Government towards municipalities at home. And with regard to Shanghai, the only municipality about which criticism has been passed, I would point out that Shanghai is an international settlement, as well as a British settlement; and though, no doubt, there is a large British majority on the council this is a matter to be decided, not only by the council, but also by the ratepayers, among whom are a large number of Americans and people of other nationalities. But the municipality has promised to reduce the opium dens by a quarter within a month or so, with a view to bringing the whole to an end in two years. My hon. friend read an extract to show that this was not decided; but my information has led me to suppose that that is the definite intention. I cannot give an absolute promise about something not within my entire control; but we have already expressed our opinion as to what, for the credit of the British, the action of the municipality should be, and I will certainly do my best to ensure that what it is, at all events, a tendency shall become a definite intention and be realized in two years. (Hear, hear.) Though the natives are closed as opium dens, the Chinese are not prohibited from selling opium. Therefore, it is unfair to contrast the action of the municipality with the action taken in the native city as if the sale of opium was prohibited altogether there. I believe it is very desirable that in the international settlement the opium dens should come to an end, and that not only should the Chinese accept but the Chinese practice be followed. There is the Chinese point of view to be borne in mind, and the Viceroy of Nanking, the great Chinese official, has expressed his gratification at the action the Shanghai municipality has taken; so that the Chinese recognize that, though their action may not have gone as far as present as could be desired, yet they have shown a desire to help the Chinese. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend who moved the resolution asked me

about the commission which the United States has proposed and about its delay. It is not our commission, but the proposal of the United States. We have asked what the date and time and place of meeting are to be, and until we have a reply from the United States it is impossible to give more information on the subject. But we have not waited for the commission as regards any action of our own.

Our action will be quite independent of whether the commission meets soon or late. (Hear, hear.) I am not sure, looking back over the experience of years, that we should not hope as much from a purely British commission or purely British action as from an international conference.

With regard, however, to this commission which the United States has proposed, we do welcome the proposal, and we will do everything in our power to assist, support, and co-operate. The noble lord who spoke opposite laid stress on the fact, and I think quite rightly, that it was desirable that the diminution of consumption in China should progress alongside of the diminution of the export from India. There are, no doubt, people in China who do not wish to see the consumption of opium diminished.

There are people there who would hope that, by the diminution of the import of opium into China, they themselves might be able to create a monopoly and make larger profits. There are people of that sort in every country. (Cheers.) I certainly should not like to see the opium question in China turned into a branch of Chinese tariff reform. Though I agree that we ought not to make the shortcomings of others in any way an excuse for lowering our own standard, I think, also, it is common sense in this matter that when we are diminishing the export of opium from India to China with the object of bringing it to an end altogether, we should in everything we do help the Chinese not merely to get rid of the import, but to get rid of the consumption of opium in China itself. That has been one of the considerations born in mind by my noble friend the Secretary for India. Progress has already been made in some parts of China. No doubt the decree has not had the effect which the Chinese Government hoped. China is a vast country, comparatively loosely organized, and undoubtedly in China itself the decree of the Chinese Government has not yet had the effect that it ought to have had in diminishing the growth or diminishing the consumption of opium. Considering all the circumstances, what strikes me is not the small result obtained, but the amount of good result which has been obtained in China in a short time. Let us bear in mind the difficulties of the Chinese Government. They are enormous. They are undertaking the greatest task which a Government can undertake. The most difficult task, I think, anybody can undertake is to put an end to a habit. To attempt to put an end to a national habit in a year was an effort which, as had been said, and justly so, any European Government would have been unwilling to face. One or two hon. members have asked whether China was in earnest. The Chinese Government and the best people in China all events were in earnest. (Cheers.) There is a strong party of progress, but undoubtedly there is a party of the other way of thinking. That is not peculiar to China. When any one tries to put down an abuse, party, and sometimes a strong party, at once arises to defend the practice and to protect it. (Lord Balfour here inserted a remark.) If the noble lord chooses to put a special application upon my words he is welcome to do so. (Hon. Member.)—He has Chinese on the brain! Of course, whenever you raise such a question the question of classification arises. Any Government which tries to put down an abuse will have great difficulty in doing so. The question is—there are two parties in China—on which side are we to be as far as our action in concerned? (Cheers.) Of course, if you take the point that no progress has been made you can ask that as an excuse for doing nothing. If you wish to help China you can make that a justification for what we have already done and may be able to achieve in the future. I should like to conclude by giving a quotation from a Decree issued by the Chinese Government on March 24 last which is not included in the paper before the House. It is somewhat remarkable Decree and recognizes what the British Government has done and the difficulties the Chinese Government has to face. "We have already directed by Imperial Decree that regulations should be issued under which the use of opium, both foreign and native, should be totally suppressed within the period of ten years. The British Government have now agreed to effect an annual reduction in the amount of opium exported to China, and other friendly Powers are willing to assist. This enlightened policy on their part has greatly impressed us. Under the agreement with the British Government the reduction of the exports is to be continued for three years, and if it is found at the expiration of that period that China has effectively decreased the consumption and production of opium the policy of reducing the exports will still be carried on. To allow these three years to slip by without taking measures for the abolition of the drug would be a poor return for the benevolent policy of a friendly Power and a deep disappointment to philanthropists of all nations." (Cheers.) I think that is a remarkable statement and an entire justification for what the British Government has done and a fair statement of the actual situation. They recognize what we have done to help in the matter and their responsibility, and it rests with them to secure the effect that they desire. The hon. member who seconded the resolution spoke of the resolution as being a resolution to prohibit the sale of opium in China. I agree that it is a most interesting question, not merely from this point of view. With regard to reform in China, the question is—Are we sympathizing with her or do we begrudge and hinder her? Our desire is that the Chinese make progress. They may feel that we sympathize with them to the full step by step. On this question, at all events, we have produced that result already. Whatever party differences we may have on other questions and I am sorry if anything I said seemed to introduce party feeling into this debate—I leave them entirely to other questions and ask the House of Commons to accept this resolution and to show that on this question it is unanimous in supporting the action the Government have taken. (Cheers.)

The motion was then unanimously agreed to and cheered. (Cheers.)

THE BURNING QUESTION FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD IS LIGHT

REMEMBER, THERE IS

NO LIGHT SO GOOD OR SO

CHEAP AS THE BRITISH-

MADE



LIGHT. 12.
LIGHTEST.
See the
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Welsbach

The Welsbach guaranteed Gas burners, with Mantles of Welsbach Manufacture and Welsbach Artistic Fittings, make Welsbach not only the lightest but most beautiful of all lights.

THE WONDERFUL WELSBACK KERN BURNER NO. 3, will give you a 75 candle power light at a lower gas consumption than any other burner in the world

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAPAN, British str., 8,000, J. G. Olifent, 8th June—Calcutta May 25th, Penang 30th, and Singapore 3rd June, General—David Sasseon & Co., Ltd.
KANAGAWA, MATU, Japanese str., 6,169, N. Ohno, 8th June—Yokohama 27th May, and Shanghai 5th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KEMUNIN, British str., 5,800, H. W. N. Evans, 8th June—Manila 6th June, General—Batterfield & Swire.
MATTHEWS, German str., 83, A. P. Uldern, 8th June—Hamburg & Hoihau 7th June, General—John & Co.
MAURITIUS, British str., 1,844, Weigall, 7th June—Calcutta 2nd June, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MEIFOO, Chinese str., 1,332, J. MacArthur, 8th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—Chinese.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,434, Harrison, 8th June—Melbourne 13th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
POLYNESIEN, French str., 3,548, Martin, 7th June—Marsella via Saigon 5th June, Mail & General—Messageries Maritimes.
SEGOVIA, German str., 4,945, F. Sacha, 8th June—Tasman 3rd June, General—Hamburg Amerika Linie.
TOTOMI MARU, Japanese str., 2,464, M. Winckler, 8th June—Singapore 1st June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
YUENSANG, British str., 1,198, P. H. Roche, 8th June—Manila 5th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ZAFIRO, British str., 1,619, R. Rodgers, 8th June—Manila 6th June, Sugar and Cigars—Shaw, Thomas & Co.

DEPARTURES.

8th June.
GALVESTON, American cruiser, for Manila.
KOWLOON, German str., for Nagasaki.
POLYNESIEN, French str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Japan* reports: Light S. W. and Westerly air and calms, fine clear weather, smooth sea.
The British str. *Mansang* reports: Light winds and fine weather to within 50 miles of Hongkong, thence equally and rainy to port.
The British str. *Yuenang* reports: Light variable winds, cloudy sky, N. E. swell and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 8th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—*Sorogon*, *Fiume*, *Pitsavos*, *Courfield*, *Knivesburg*, *Marie*, H.M.S. *Brionmont*, *Manila*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

VESSELS PASSED ANCHOR.

May 21, Dutch str. *Flora*, *Potje*, April 4, from Hamburg for Batavia.
May 22, British str. *Vellora*, March 25, from New York, for Chefoo.
May 22, British str. *Islander*, weight, May 22, from Singapore, for Christmas Island.
May 25, British str. *Straincote*, March 14, from Philadelphia, for Illego.
British str. *Baron Arden*, from Saigon.
May 26, British str. *4-m. b. Arrow*, *McDonald*, March 20, from Kobe, for New York.
Swedish br. *Trifolium*, Westerlind, April 12, from Bangkok, for Azores.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 8 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAYLAIAK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubattino United Companies) STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to Callao. Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA," Captain Belisito, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 10th June, at Noon. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1908.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "DELHI," Captain J. D. Andrews, E.N.E., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay & Co. on SATURDAY, the 13th June at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above port in connection with the Company's steamer "BRITANNIA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement will be transhipped at Colombo) into the mail steamer, proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egeria," due in London on 26th July, 1908.

Freight will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BRHT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA UNION PORTS OF CALL...	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUZ CANAL...	GLENEARNS	Brit. str.	—	W. Haughton	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP...	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	O. Jones, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP...	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, TOME & CO.	About 20th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FALEMO	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Ferguson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
DORTMUND	—	Ger. str.	K. W.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 13th July.
ISTRIA	—	Ger. str.	K. W.	Loring	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 20th July.
SAXONIA	—	Ger. str.	K. W.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 20th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	—	Fr. str.	K. W.	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	15th inst.
KANAGAWA MARU	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Ohno	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SIAM	—	Dan. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
DEISGAVIA	—	Ger. str.	K. W.	Ghattenbräu	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 24th inst., at D'light.
HELLAS	—	Ger. str.	K. W.	Schöck	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	Beginning of July.
PRINZ HEINRICH	—	Ger. str.	—	P. Grossch	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst.
TRISTE	—	Aus. str.	—	S. Chinnak	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
VORONEZ	—	Rus. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 23rd inst.
OCEANO	—	Brit. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About end of June.
GHAZO	—	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	About 25th inst.
EMPERESS OF INDIA	—	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow.
LENNOX	—	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
ITO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
KAGA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	G. S. Lapraik	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
TERMONT	—	Aus. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MARIE	—	Ger. str.	—	G. C. Christiansen	CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.	On 1st July.
TSINAN	—	1 m.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	—	Jap. str.	—	J. Minessan	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at 5 P.M.
NIKKO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
CUBORIA	—	Bus. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 5th July.
BINGO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at D'light.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	—	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 26th inst.
NIKKO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
TIJIBODA	—	Dut. str.	—	Zward	—	Quick despatch.
KWEIXANG	—	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	—	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
ANJALI EXELMANS	—	Fr. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
TOTOMI MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	H. Trowbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th July.
HANYANG	—	Brit. str.	—	D. Christie	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TAISANG	—	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peter	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
MALTA	—	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olifent	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	—	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SARDINIA	—	Brit. str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 16th inst.
SAXONIA	—	Ger. str.	—	M. Nemoto	MELCHERS & CO.	About 17th inst.
GOESSEN	—	Ger. str.	—	Martin	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 18th inst.
ITEPIA	—	Fr. str.	—	—	OKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHOSHU MARU	—	Fr. str.	—	M. B. Lake	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
CALEDONIAN	—	Brit. str.	—	H. Pybus	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
NAMSANG	—	Bus. str.	—	de Brouwer	MELCHERS & CO.	End of June.
PETRONIA	—	Brit. str.	—	E. B. Wilhelmi	LA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
TIJIMAKI	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Ito	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
YOCHEW	—	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Smith	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 9 A.M.
FUKUSHU MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	G. H. Pennington	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
JOSHIN MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SUNGKIAH	—	Brit. str.	—	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAIMUN	—	Brit. str.	—	Jameson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
TIJIMAKI	—	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
YOCHEW	—	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	SEWAN, TOME & CO.	To-day, at 20th inst., at Noon.
TAMING	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Mayrick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YUENSANG	—	Brit. str.	—	Höger	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	—	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
LOORGANG	—	Brit. str.	—	F. Sembl	MELCHERS & CO.	About End of June.
BORNEO	—	Ital. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
TSCHIA	—	Jap. str.	—	Funder	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YEBOSHI MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	—	LA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
FOOKSANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
TUJIPANAS	—	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	BIMARIS.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 11th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	About 12th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 13th June	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MAESSEILLES	CANDIA	About 17th June	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MAESSEILLES	PALERMO	About 23rd June	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
HOIHOW, PAKHOF and HAIPHONG	"SINGKANG"	On 9th June, 9 A.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YOOCHOW"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUEPEH"	On 11th June, 9 A.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, via "TSINAN"		On 15th June, 4 P.M.
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH		Transhipment for TASMANIA.
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS		have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining-saloon.
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS		have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
SHANGHAI STEAMERS		have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND BETWEEN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to		Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SAMARAI, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, YOKOHAMA & KOBE, KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"PRINZ HEINRICH", "GOEBEN", "MANILA", "PRINZ WALDEMAR", "BOENRO", Capt. F. SEMMEL	Wednesday, 17th June, at Noon, About Wednesday, 17th June, Thursday, 18th June, at 5 P.M., About Friday, 26th June, End of June.
For further Particulars, apply to		

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
OUTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE; S.S. SAXONIA	"SCANDIA"	16th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE; S.S. ISTRIA	"HELLAS", "BRISGAVIA", "DORTMUND", "SLAVONIA", "SAXONIA"	18th June, 23rd June, 12th July, 20th July, 9th Aug.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE; S.S. SILVIA	"SAXONIA"	26th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE; S.S. SLAVONIA	"SAXONIA"	8th July

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG", "YUENSANG", "LOONGSANG", "NAMSANG", "FOOKSANG", "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG".	Wednesday, 10th June, Noon, Wednesday, 10th June, 4 P.M., Tuesday, 23rd June, Noon, Wednesday, 24th June, Noon.
MANILA		OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI, "NAMSANG", "FOOKSANG", "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG".		The steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA		Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chao-tao, Tien-tsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS,
FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via SUEZ:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Chinawana, (Peking Tientsin) Kow, Yokohama, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES to HONGKONG in 29 DAYS.

Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed, Safety and Comfort.

TRANSPACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Freight to Overland via Vancouver.

Passengers to Overland and Europe via Vancouver.

YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 18 DAYS.

YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 26 DAYS.

HOMeward via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brasil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July, = MALTE ... 12th Oct.

= CEYLAN ... 26th Nov.

= CORSE ... 11th Jan. 09.

† No Passengers, † Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage.

= New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth Cabins. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 3,808. St. John George, 7th June—Australia via Sydney 13th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

AMIRAL DE BROMONT, French str., 154. Chalais, 22nd April—Haiphong 18th April, Ballast—Wilks & Jacks.

ARAZA, German str., 2,867. C. Neumann, 7th June—Portland 29th April, Flour and Lumber—Portland Asiatic S.S. Co.

BOURBOIS, French str., 937. La Ball, 5th June—Saigon 26th May, General—Chinese.

CAMERA, British str., 2,503. F. Gibson, 6th June—Kuching 1st June, Coal—Mitsui Susan Kaisha.

CAPE DINDIENKORN, German str., 774. T. Kays, 6th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 5th June, General—Jesień & Co.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203. Pockett, 2nd June—Wuhu and Chinkiang 29th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,102. H. Nielsen, 3rd June—Bangkok 27th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOTSONG, British str., 1,424. A. E. Sandback, 3rd June—Shanghai 30th May, via Swatow 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COURFIELD, British str., 4,897. John Wiseman, 25th May—Moj 30th May, Coal—Mitsui Susan Kaisha.

DAGNY, Norwegian str., 940. O. Abrahamsen, 7th June—Dahny 31st May, General—Aasgaard, Thorberg & Co.

DRUPE, Norwegian str., 1,102. H. Bing, 25th May—Bangkok 18th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

EIGER, Norwegian str., 875. N. S. Nielsen, 3rd June—Bangkok 25th May, Rice—Ching-cheng.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 5,002. E. Bootham, 4th June—Vancouver 18th May, Mails and General—C. F. R. Co.

EMPEROR SIMONS, French str., 2,890. R. Gerard, 7th June—Yokohama and Shanghai 5th June, General—Mesageries Maritimes.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410. H. S. Martin, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKUSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,090. T. Ito, 6th June—Swatow 5th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

GHAZI, British str., 3,262. D. A. Cave, 5th June—Keelung 2nd June, General—Doddell & Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 656. J. W. Evans, 7th June—Fuchow June 4th, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HANYANG, British str., 1,207. Trowbridge, 31st May—Chinkiang 26th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HATPHONG, French str., 500. Pomfret, 22nd April—Haiphong 18th April, Ballast—Wilks & Jacks.

HAYUM, German str., 1,276. H. Uecker, 29th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Sander, Waller & Co.

HINBANG, British str., 2,346. A. G. Smith, 28th May—Haiphong 26th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,481. Balsi, Giuseppe, 4th June—Bombay 17th Penang 26th and Singapore 28th May, General—Caravalli & Co.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,918. S. Ishikawa, 31st May—Amoy and Shanghai 23rd May, Lumber, Cotton Yarn and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KINGYUANG, Chinese str., 1,002. Bressander, 3rd June—Shanghai 30th May, General—Chinese.

KUINGBERG, German str., 643. D. Henk, 31st May—K. W. Wan 30th May, General—Jesień & Co.

KOREA, American str., 5,551. Andrew Dixon, 4th June—San Francisco via Ports 9th May, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

KUEICHOW, British str., 1,215. G. Hooker, 6th June—Tientsin and Swatow 5th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUINGBERG, Chinese str., 1,803. R. Lincoln, 2nd June—Shanghai 30th May, General—Chinese.

KWEIYANG, British str., 1,044. Dawson, 5th June—Newchwang 27th May, Fish 29th and Chefoo 30th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LENNOX, British str., 2,361. F. McNair, 5th June—Vancouver 25th May, via Japan ports Shanghai and Wusong 2nd June, General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

FOR
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong
Swatow and Shanghai

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Macao
Keeling, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle
Shanghai
Manila
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow, Amoy and Anping
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Bodow and Haiphong
Singapore
Shanghai
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Macao

Amoy and Manila
Keeling, Kuching, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle
Macao
Chefoo and Tientsin
Newchwang
Mcji, Saine, Cruz and Mexico
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji
Mauls, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Macao
Kobe and Yokohama
Manila
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Post Office will be closed on Friday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m.
Macao
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar
Keeling, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and San Francisco
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simpson Haven, Herbertshafen, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle
Keeling, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco and Portland
Manila
Manila, Shanghai, Kobe and Moji
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)

NOT Mails for CANTON, Wuchow and Sanchui will be closed on week-day at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.
NOT A Mail for MACAO is despatched per s.s. Sui An on week-days 7.15 a.m. on Sundays the mail for MACAO is closed at 8 a.m.
NOT Mails for NAMAO and SABUDE are closed every week-day at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.
NOT No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

NOT MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES INTO ALLEGED LOSSES OF SUCH (Postal Guide 121).
NOT Local Delivery—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah in Queen's Road.

REGISTRATION—Correspondence can be registered for mail to Europe, Canada, and America up to one hour before the time of closing. With a late fee of 10 cents, registered articles for despatch by the post office will be accepted up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing that ordinary mail, Registered mails to Shanghai, Japan, Straits, and India, Manila, and Australia by other mail, Registered mails to Shanghai, Japan, Straits, and India, Manila, and Australia by other than contract packets close half an hour before the ordinary mail, and to the coast ports up to a quarter of an hour before the ordinary mail.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

FOR
Singan Choyssang
Ernest Simons

Haimu
Sui Tai
Iyo Maru
Hanyang
Tawing
Fukukawa Maru
Kanagawa Maru
Hepe
Ghaze
Swasey
Ischa
Tzising
Nikko Maru
Sui Tai
Yochew
Yuensang
Keensun
Kuei Tai
Kueichew
Kueiyang
Mari
Japan

Yauala Maru
Sui Tai
Bingo Maru
Zafiro

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Saturday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Saturday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.

Monday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Thursday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Sunday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.

Printed Matter and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters... 11.00 A.M.

TO-MORROW.
Sale, Surplus Stores, &c., at H.M.'s Naval Yard, Messrs. Hughes & Houga, 11 a.m.
Sale, Leasehold Property, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Houga, noon

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. America Maru, sailed from Yokohama on the 7th inst., and is due to arrive at this port on the 18th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. Goeden carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin on the 18th inst., left Colombo on Saturday, the 6th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 17th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. Namecon left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 3rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Montcalm left Vancouver B.C. for Hongkong via usual ports of call at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th ult.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line str. Montral left Singapore on Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here this morning.

The N.Y.K. str. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The str. Koroma sailed from Singapore on Saturday, and is due here to-day p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. Bingo Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Kaga Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The str. Indramaya sailed from New York on the 12th inst., and is due here on or about Middle of July.

THE FRENCH.

Achern, armoured gunboat, 1,330 tons, 8 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon

Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,320 tons, 22 guns, 1,100 h.p., Commander Fourrier, Saigon

Alouette, gunboat, 506 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Bodin, Saigon

Azur, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Audouard, Hongkong

Balouet, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Boulier, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Bruix, armoured cruiser, 4,800 tons, 16 guns, 3,300 h.p., Capt. Hochu, Saigon

Cimette, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Copete, gunboat, 500 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Capt. L. Gervais, Saigon

Coronate, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Décidé, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. de Linas, Shanghai

D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class armoured cruiser, 8,900 tons, 28 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Thibaut, Shanghai

Estoc, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong

Esturgeon, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. H. L. Brown

Flambeau, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Fond, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Gambier, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Géomètre, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon

Géographe, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon